

end of the snout; vertebræ 28 + 59; air-bladder not cellular.—South America.

*Scleropages*, Gthr.—Mouth large; vomer, palatines, pterygoids, and glossohyal toothed; mandibular barbels; branchiostegal rays 15–17; body compressed, with trenchant abdomen; coracoids forming a ventral keel; dorsal fin short; ventral fins nearly equally distant from end of snout and caudal fin; vertebræ 29–31 + 30; air-bladder not cellular.—Australia and Malay Archipelago.

*Arapaima*, J. Müll.—Mouth rather large; vomer, palatines, pterygoids, and glossohyal toothed; branchiostegal rays 16; belly rounded; dorsal fin rather long; ventral fins equidistant from head and caudal fin; vertebræ 37–38 + 41–42; air-bladder cellular.—South America.

*Heterotis*, Ehrenb.—Mouth moderate; branchiostegal rays 7; belly rounded; dorsal fin rather long; ventral fins nearer end of snout than caudal fin; vertebræ 27 + 42–43; air-bladder cellular; fourth branchial arch with an accessory breathing-organ.—Africa.

*Dapedoglossus*, Cope, from the Eocene of Wyoming, appears to be nearest to *Scleropages*, and *Brychætus*, A. S. Woodward, from the Eocene (London Clay) of Sheppey, Kent, to *Arapaima*, so far as the state of preservation of these fossils enables us to form an opinion\*.

LXIV.—*Description of a new Frog from British East Africa.*  
By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

*Rana stenocephala.* —

Vomerine teeth in two short oblique series commencing from the inner front edges of the choanæ. Head nearly once and a half as long as broad; snout acutely pointed, longer than the diameter of the orbit, strongly projecting beyond the mouth; canthus rostralis feebly marked; loreal region concave; nostril midway between the eye and the end of the snout; interorbital space as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum distinct, two thirds or three fourths the diameter of the eye. Fingers moderate, obtusely pointed, first not

\* E. D. Cope, Vert. Tert. Form. West, i. p. 68 (1884); A. S. Woodward, Cat. Foss. Fish. iv. p. 74 (1901).

extending beyond second; toes very long and slender, one-third webbed, the web extending to the base or middle of the basal phalanx; subarticular tubercles small; a small, oval, inner metatarsal tubercle; a very small, more or less indistinct, outer metatarsal tubercle. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches beyond the tip of the snout; tibia about two thirds the length of head and body. Back with six or eight glandular longitudinal folds, outer strongest; a glandular fold from beneath the eye to the shoulder. Olive-brown above, with blackish spots and longitudinal streaks on the body; a black stripe from the tip of the snout to the flank, passing through the eye; a broad orange vertebral stripe; upper lip and outer glandular dorsal fold yellow; no cross-bars on the limbs; lower parts yellowish white, immaculate. Male with two blackish external vocal sacs, projecting through slits below the lower jaw.

From snout to vent 46 millim.

Several specimens from Entebbe, 3800 feet, presented to the British Museum by Sir Harry Johnston, K.C.B.

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LXV.—*On Two new Snakes from Borneo.* By R. SHELFORD, M.A., Curator of the Sarawak Museum.

*Agrophis saravacensis*, sp. n.

Snout obtusely pointed. Rostral large, its breadth nearly equal to its depth; præfrontals large, nearly as long as the frontal; frontal large, rhomboidal, slightly longer than broad, shorter than the parietals. Supraocular and postocular very small; five upper labials, third and fourth entering the eye, fifth largest and forming a suture with the parietal. Anterior chin-shields in contact with the symphysial and with three lower labials, longer than the posterior chin-shields. Scales in 15 rows. Ventrals 113; anal entire; subcaudals 26. Tail pointed. Dark brown, strongly iridescent; a red blotch on each side of the head just above the angle of the jaw, and an irregular red band on the neck.

Total length 142 millim.

*Hab.* Kuching, Sarawak. The type and only known specimen is deposited in the Sarawak Museum.

The species is allied to *Geophis albonuchalis* (Gthr.)\*, which has recently (Zool. Rec. 1896) been referred by Mr. Boulenger to the genus *Agrophis*.

\* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, vol. xvii. p. 229 (1896).